

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

## Mr. Calhoun's Remains.

The Chairman of the committee of Arrangements has received official information that the Senate Committee, with Mr. Calhoun's remains, will leave Petersburg, Va., in the cars, on Tuesday Evening, the Twenty-second instant, and arrive here on Wednesday next, the Twenty-third. The Committee propose to remain in Wilmington until four or five o'clock that afternoon, and then proceed on board the steamboat to Charleston.

We publish this week, a communication from our friend, A. O. GRADY, Esq., of Duplin county, upon the subject of Northern aggression. From the manner in which the writer alludes to some remarks of ours, with which we preface a letter of his, published in the Journal a few weeks since, we are inclined to fear that we must have failed in giving expression to the meaning we intended to convey. We did not say, or at least we did not mean to say, that the Union could not be dissolved without a revolution; but we did say that a division would be regarded as revolutionary in its character by the great majority of the people at the North, and by many at the South; and consequently we believed a peaceable division practically impossible. We were stating what we thought would be, not what should be the case; and we have seen no reason to change our opinion.

In answer to the questions about the navigation of the Mississippi, we would remark that it was the stopping of our right of deposit at New Orleans in 1802, and the constant fear of collision, arising from the existence of two powers at different points on the banks of the Mississippi, that induced Mr. JEFFERSON to open the negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of Louisiana, and the consequent command of the whole course of the Mississippi to its mouth. It was believed that, had not that acquisition been made, war must sooner or later have ensued. The St. Lawrence is navigated in common by the United States and Great Britain, so far as it forms a common boundary; but so soon as both banks are included in British territory, that freedom of navigation ceases; and American shipping on the Lakes, for want of a free navigation of the St. Lawrence out to the ocean, is shut up in the ice during five months in the year. The Rio Grande, where not a common boundary between the United States and Mexico, is contained altogether within territories now belonging to the United States.

We confess that we do not like the use of the word *secede*. If a division must come, let the South separate as an equal—not secede as an inferior. We have already more than once expressed our belief that a contingency may arise, and is indeed, threatened, which would not only justify, but demand a separation; but to say that we can bring ourselves to regard such a contingency in any other light than that of a calamity only preferable to a degrading submission, would be saying what is untrue. We would here add, that we heartily agree with our friend, Mr. GRADY, in regarding the whig revenue system as having a tendency to build up the North at the expense of the South—even more directly than the the Wilnot proviso, and as being quite as unjust as that odious measure; but we believe the tendency of the country is to do away with all such things—whiggery included.

As to General TAYLOR, surely our correspondent must be forgetful; we do not remember when we have alluded to him as a branch of the administration. We believe he has ceased to be looked upon as having any hand in the government—only by his own party. We hear about the Cabinet some times, but never about the President, except when he attends a cattle show, or a ploughing match.

As for Mr. STANLEY's chance of being Speaker of the next Congress, we think it very slim, so long as it remains necessary for the Speaker to be a member of the House, which Mr. STANLEY is not likely to be again.

## Death of a California Emigrant.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received here from California, announcing the death of Dr. JOHN D. MOORE, eldest son of ALEXANDER D. MOORE, Esq., of this place. It would appear that Dr. MOORE had went out hunting in the hills near the Mines, about the middle of last January, and having got separated from his friends in a snow storm, he could not be found until about a month afterwards, when his body was discovered in a ravine in an unburied state. There can be little doubt that he became numbed with cold, and being unable to find his way back to camp, perished in the snow. Dr. MOORE left this place in company with several others in last May, and his mournful fate will be much regretted in a community where he was known and esteemed.

## Death of Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the House.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, died at his residence in Washington City, on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Mr. CAMPBELL was very highly respected, and his death is deeply regretted at Washington, both on his own account, and because it leaves his office open for another contest. Mr. CAMPBELL was a whig, and had been Clerk of the last Congress; he was chosen Clerk of the present House after a protracted struggle. It is impossible to say who will be his successor. Mr. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, will undoubtedly be the regular democratic candidate. Mr. CAMPBELL's remains have been taken to Tennessee for interment.

## Escape of Prisoners.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, WM. WALTON and JOHN COLE, white, and SHERIDAN, black, made their escape from the jail at this town. WALTON and COLE were in on the charge of robbing the Messrs. BOWEN'S Jewelry store. SHERIDAN, who belongs to Mr. PETERSON, of Sampson county, had committed a burglary in that county, and was brought here for safe keeping, the jail at Clinton not being considered a secure one. He is a desperate and powerful fellow. He managed to get loose from his shackles, and tore off one of the ceiling planks of his cell. With this he battered and pried out the gratings of one of the windows, allowing him access to the open passage. He then wrenched the locks from the doors of two other cells, in one of which WALTON and COLE were confined. The next operation was to break through the North wall, built of brick, a foot or more thick. This accomplished, the three descended to the ground, a distance of thirty feet or more, by means of their blankets tied together. The Sheriff offers five hundred dollars reward for them; two each for COLE and WALTON, and one hundred for SHERIDAN.

Several persons started out in pursuit of the fugitives on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon, two of them overtook the negro twenty-seven miles from town, on the road leading from town, on the road leading from Long Creek bridge to Sampson County House. As soon as they came upon him, he took to the woods, and eluded them. One of them fired at him, and thinks that he wounded him. WALTON and COLE were seen about day-light on Sunday morning, in the neighborhood of Long Creek bridge, making their way up. They were travelling without shoes.—*Chronicle*.

P. S.—Since the above paragraph from the Chronicle was in type, the negro has been caught and lodged in Jail. He was not wounded. No further news has been heard from the white men.

We never indulge in personalities, nor reply to them; neither do we think it worth while to engage in a controversy when the game is not worth the candle.

We have received a marriage notice from Duplin county, with a name attached as the responsible person, but the notice is written in such a manner as to preclude its publication, at present.

## From the Commercial.

### Remains of Mr. Calhoun.

The Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the remains of Mr. CALHOUN, have requested the publication of the following:

A Committee of eight, consisting of A. J. DeROSE, Sen., JAMES F. McCREE, Sen., P. K. DICKINSON, WM. C. BETTERCOURT, JAS. OWEN, THOS. H. WRIGHT, JOHN WALKER, THOS. LORING, will proceed up the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, to receive the remains and take charge of them in their passage through the State. These gentlemen will also act as the pall-bearers in the procession.

The citizens generally are requested to close their stores, to suspend all operations of business, and to meet at the Depot at 2 o'clock. There the procession will be formed, under the direction of WILLIAM C. HOWARD, as Chief Marshal; receive the remains in open order, and escort them to the foot of Market Street, where the boat for Charleston will be in waiting to receive them.

A gun from the wharf of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company will give the earliest notice of the arrival of the cars. Immediately upon the firing of this gun, the flags of the public buildings, and of the shipping in the port, will be struck at half-mast; the bells of the town will commence tolling, and minute guns fired, which will continue until the boat containing the remains shall leave the port.

Necessary arrangements have been made for ascertaining the precise day on which the remains may be expected, of which due notice will be given.

### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

#### CLERGY OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

PALL-BEARERS. PALL-BEARERS.  
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Relations of the deceased.  
Committee of South Carolina.  
Committee of the United States Senate.  
Citizens of South Carolina.  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town.  
President and Directors of W. & R. R. Co.  
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.  
Members of the Bar.  
Officers of the Courts.  
Collector of Customs and Officers in the U. S. service.  
Members of the various Societies of the Town, in citizens' dress.  
Teachers of Schools and Academies.  
Citizens and Strangers.

OFFICE OF WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. R. CO.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1850.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, held this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the eminent public services of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN, claim the grateful remembrance and the sincere respect of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company will, as a body, unite with the citizens of Wilmington in the funeral ceremonies to be performed upon the passage of the Corps of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN through this State.

Resolved, That the Corps of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN, with such members of his family and relatives as may accompany the same, and the Committees in attendance thereon, as well as the Committee of the Senate, also the Committee appointed by the citizens of Charleston, be transported over the line of the Railroad, and on the steamers belonging to this Company, free of charge.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee of the citizens of Charleston, respectively appointed to attend the body of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN from the city of Washington to his late residence in South Carolina.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary to Board of Directors of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Co.

### STEAMERS COMMENCED RUNNING.

We notice that the steamship Osprey has re-commenced her trips between Charleston and Philadelphia. A new propeller steamship, just launched, which was originally intended to run between Philadelphia and Boston, is also to be employed in the Charleston trade. This we apprehend, will interfere, in some measure, with the summer travel upon our Railroad line.

### Fayetteville Plank Road.

We learn from the North Carolinian that the meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held on Thursday, the 11th instant, and continued until Friday evening. Several amendments to the by-laws were offered and adopted; one reducing the salary of the President from \$1000 to \$500 per annum. Judge STRANGE presided on Thursday, and Dr. T. N. CAMERON on Friday; E. J. HALE held the State's proxy. EDWARD LEK WINSLOW was re-elected President, by a large majority.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: GEO. McNEILL, A. A. McKEITHAN, D. A. RAY, HENRY L. MYROVER, THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, GORDON DEMING, DANIEL McDIARMID, JONATHAN WARD of Randolph county, and S. C. BRUCE of Moore county.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE and Dr. CAMERON, for presiding over the deliberations of the meeting; to Mr. HALE for the conciliatory and satisfactory manner in which he exercised the vote of the State; and to the late Board of Directors and officers for their services. Adjourned sine die at 8 o'clock.

### A PHENOMENON.

The branch Mint at New Orleans is closed for want of a Treasurer, because nobody can be found willing to accept the office since the resignation of the late incumbent. The salary, \$2,000, is looked upon as too small, and the bond too heavy. This is the first instance we have heard of an office going a-begging.

### SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hon. FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, has received and accepted the appointment of United States Senator in place of Mr. CALHOUN.

The reward of \$3,000 offered for the recovery of PARKMAN's body, has been paid to LITTLEFIELD, the Junior, who was the chief witness against WESTER. He swore on the trial that he had not received, and would not receive, this reward.

### ANTI-RENTISM.

The anti-rent war has again broken out in some of the infested districts in New York, and the execution of process for rent has been successfully resisted. A man named Finkle, who was sentenced to the State Prison for his outrages committed during previous outbreaks, but pardoned by the Governor, is at the head of the insurgents, who, it seems, are fully organized, and avow their determination to resist the collection of rents to the last extremity.

### WEEKLY TRUE DELTA.

The New Orleans True Delta has commenced the issue of a weekly. It is a most excellent paper.

### SENATORIAL PENNING.

We notice, in reading over the debates in the United States Senate, on the 11th inst., upon the tables in the census bill, that the chair is frequently referred to the table, which seems to be a very proper reference. Of course the chair means the presiding officer.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

A Democratic meeting was held at the Court-House, on the 22nd instant, and delegates appointed to the State Convention. A preference was expressed for WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq., of Richmond county.

We return our thanks to Mr. ASKE for a bound copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents, or a part of them. The remainder will be published, we presume, in a second volume.

## Democratic Victory in Connecticut—Free Soilers.

In order to cover over their recent overwhelming defeat in Connecticut, the Whig presses endeavor to convey the impression that that defeat was owing to a union between the Democrats and Free Soilers. We clip the following paragraph from the New Haven (Conn.) Register, which we think should set that matter at rest:

"Treachery to the Whigs."—The Palladium, since election, has associated that it is (falsehood) for the Whigs to attempt a union with the free soilers; and hopes there will be no more "calculations of aid from abolitionists." This is fine talk, after what people have just witnessed. The Whig State Convention affirmed the Wilnot Proviso, and their press have denounced the democratic party for casting it out of their synagogues! They brought into the State two noted free soil members of Congress, who made anti-slavery their principal hobby—charging the democracy with being 'sold to the South,' &c. &c. They have elected more free soil members to the Legislature than the democrats; and yet, their 'fisherman's tale' in the 'nest of vipers' has come so far short of their anticipations, that they now turn upon 'the snakes' with a vengeance, and wish they had had nothing to do with them! As people make their beds so they must lie. The Whigs of Connecticut are deserving of no sympathy in their misfortunes."

### Emigration to California.

The excitement in regard to California, will unquestionably have a considerable effect in retarding the growth of many of the New Western States and territories, not only by diverting the emigration which would otherwise flow into them, but also by taking off large numbers of adventurers already settled there, to say nothing of the amount of capital and energy which will thus be subtracted from the resources of the country.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Injurious Effects upon the West.—We perceive by the Western papers, that thousands of men, women and children are making preparations to leave by the first of June by the overland route to California. Almost every village or hamlet will send forth its hundreds this Spring.

In New York city, for a few days back, parties of five, ten, twenty, &c., bound to California, were arriving by railroad and steamboats, to take passage in the steamships Georgia, Cherokee and Empire City, which will leave that port for Chagres, &c. The Detroit Advertiser says that not less than 6,000 men have already made arrangements to leave that State for California, and anticipates much pecuniary inconvenience therefrom to those who remain. Many mortgaged their farms, &c., at a high rate of interest, and besides thus taking off the sinews of credit and business, they are mostly young and active men, who will be embarrassingly missed from fields and workshops.

The Iowa Reporter says that three thousand emigrants will leave that State for California this season, being three times the number who went last Spring. Estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to \$350—it appears that the emigration to California, this year, will be a loss to Iowa of \$1,050,000.

The St. Louis Republican says that there will probably be an emigration of 100,000 persons to California, and that Missouri will lose \$1,000,000 in the current Spring. Estimating the number at 17,500, and each emigrant's outfit to average \$350, Missouri will be drained the current Spring of over six millions of dollars.

### Important Intelligence.

The Baltimore Argus learns from Washington that "Rowland's Interest Tables" are to be immediately superseded in all the Departments, as Zachary Washington has given his patronage to the GALPIN READY CALCULATOR.

To those seeking investments, and especially to Banks and Brokers, this mode of computing interest is recommended by the wonderful accuracy of interest, as is illustrated by a capital of \$48,000 yielding \$190,000!!! The only resemblance it bears to a shaving operation, is to be found in the extraordinary quantity of soft soap, which is necessary to make the operation easy to all concerned.

### Jamaica.

Mr. BIGELOW, one of the Editors of the New York Evening Post, during a recent visit to Jamaica, gathered some curious statistics in reference to the relative value of land in that island prior to, and since the emancipation act of 1832. As Mr. BIGELOW speaks from actual observations made upon the spot, his accuracy cannot be questioned. He is also an ardent free-soiler, and connected with one of the strongest free-soil papers in the Union; and if his feelings might be supposed to bias his judgment, it is natural to believe that they would lead him to attribute the decay of that interesting island to any thing else than the act of emancipation; and consequently, he may be the more fully relied upon when he unhesitatingly attributes it all to that act. Mr. BIGELOW mentions some of the most prominent instances of the decline of real estate as follows:

The Spring Valley estate, in the parish of St. Mary's, embracing 1244 acres had been sold once for \$18,000 sterling. In 1842 it was abandoned, and in 1845, the freehold, including windmills, machinery, plantation utensils, and a water power, was sold for £1,000. The Tremoles estate, of 1450 acres, once worth £68,265 sterling, has been since sold for £8,400, and would not now bring half that sum. The Golden Valley sugar estate, containing about 1200 acres, was sold in 1846 for £620, including machinery and work.

The Caen-wold sugar estate, which once cost £18,000, was offered by its present owners, but found no purchasers, at £1,500, and its cultivation has been abandoned.

The overseer of Friendship Valley estate used to receive a salary of £120 per annum for his services; he has been offered the whole estate, within three years, for £120.

Fair Prospect estate, which used to yield five hundred hogsheads of sugar, and was valued at £40,000, was sold in 1841 for £4,000, and now would not bring anything like that sum.

Ginger Hall, which used to yield £1,200 sterling per annum, has since been sold for £1,400.

A sugar estate lying in the parish of St. Thomas, in the east, embracing 1,000 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, works, machinery, copper stills, and other appropriate fixtures, was put up at auction in 1847, in Kingston, and sold for £630.

A sugar estate lying on the River St. John, which had never been opened, and which were exceedingly productive, have been sold for one dollar per acre, and I was informed by the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, that he knows of ten thousand acres of land, all lying together, which could now be bought for \$1,000, or about fifty cents an acre.

I might multiply facts of this kind without number, but it is sufficient to say, that prepared land, as fine as any under cultivation on the island, may be readily bought in unlimited quantities for five dollars an acre, while land far more productive than any in New England, may be readily had for from fifty cents to one dollar.

Amongst the passengers in the last Steamer from Chagres, we notice the name of Mr. THOS. O. LARKIN, from California. Mr. LARKIN was formerly a resident of this town and vicinity for a number of years. During his residence in California, he has filled important offices under the Government of the United States.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that \$30,000 addition have been subscribed to the stock of the Central Railroad, since the meeting of the General Commissioners on the 30th of last month. At that time a deficit was announced of seventy-six thousand dollars. There still remains forty-six thousand dollars to be made up.

Messrs. WEBSTER and DICKINSON have declined the complimentary Ball, tendered to them some time since, by the citizens of Wilmington. They regret that their duties will not permit them to leave Washington at the present time, but hope to have the opportunity of coming here before the session is over.

## Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

### TUESDAY, April 9.—SENATE.

The Senate was occupied chiefly in perfecting the details of the bill reported by the Committee upon the Census. Considerable progress was made in the consideration of the tables submitted by the Committee, many of them being adopted as reported, and others amended, and so passed upon. There seems to be a disposition to simplify the details of the information to be collected by the census takers, so as to confine the bill to the enumeration of the inhabitants, as contemplated by the constitution, without burdening it with irrelevant matters.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ASKE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Potter, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, had been referred to the Committee of the whole House.

The motion was entered upon the journal, to be taken up after a previous motion for reconsideration should be disposed of.

### WEDNESDAY, April 10.—SENATE.

A discussion arose upon the presentation of petitions by Hale and others, one asking for the arming and enrolling of the slave population as militia. Mr. Clay administered a stern rebuke to the agitators who got these petitions up, and to those Senators who presented them. Mr. Foote expressed his determination, to oppose the confirmation of any officer who may have obtained his appointment through the influence, or recommendation of any senator engaged in this nefarious agitation. No appointment should be confirmed which this abolition influence had any hand in procuring.

The petition for the arming of the slaves was taken up by the Senate and its prayer rejected unanimously.

A long discussion followed upon various amendments offered to the census bill. That bill, as amended was finally read a third time and passed. It provides for a return by all the marshalls on the 1st day of November.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House discussed a joint resolution reported by the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, for extending the benefits of the act of 1848, giving half-pay to the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, so as to include the widows and orphans of those who have been honorably discharged, have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds received, or disease contracted, in such service. The resolution was passed over without action. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Ross, of Pa., addressed the Committee in opposition to the Wilnot proviso, and in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. He replied to the Abolition speech of his colleague, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Duer, of New York, followed, in favor of the admission of California, and of the policy of the administration—i. e., to give no governments to the Territories, but leave them to shift for themselves, until, like California, they frame State Governments and apply for admission as States. Should he be forced to vote upon the establishment of a territorial Government, he would insist upon the Wilnot Proviso.

### On motion the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

### THURSDAY, April 11.—SENATE.

Mr. Douglas presented a memorial from citizens of the valley of the North Western Lakes, asking the adoption of measures for acquiring the right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The memorial sets forth the fact, that the present outlets for the produce of the North Western States, are totally inadequate for their transportation to the Ocean. It further alleges, that there is capital to the amount of \$2,000,000 invested in vessels used to the navigation of the Ocean, which vessels lie idle during five months in the year, on account of the ice, which would not be the case if they could secure a free passage to the Ocean through the St. Lawrence. Mr. Seward moved that the memorial be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Gen. Cass presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, (published in last week's Journal,) rescinding the instructions which required the Senators from that State to vote for the application of the Wilnot proviso to the territories of the United States.

Gen. Cass spoke of these resolutions as a peace-offering upon the altar of our common country. As such they were intended, and as such he hoped they would be received. He paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the State of Michigan, and to the Union. The resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

After receiving reports from committees, the Senate took up Mr. Foote's resolutions for referring the pending difficulties arising out of the slavery question, to a committee of thirteen. The question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, as follows:

"But nothing in this resolution shall be construed to authorize the said committee, to take into consideration any matter that relates to the admission of the State of California into the Union."

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Benton, Dayton, Webster, and others, in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Clay, Foote, Downs, and others, against it. It was finally rejected by a vote of 26 yeas to 28 nays. Mr. Benton offered several amendments to the resolution, by way of instructions to the committee, which induced a lengthened discussion. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the subject was passed over informally.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had passed a bill providing for the taking of the seventh census. Referred to the committee upon the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The committee upon printing, to which had been referred the question of printing extra copies of T. B. King's report on California, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of that document. Upon the reception of this report an incidental debate arose, which embraced the whole subject of the public printing. The resolution reported by the committee was finally adopted.

Mr. Bayly then called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Asho rose, he said, to a privileged question. He desired to call up the motion heretofore made by him, to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company had been referred to the Committee of the whole House.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion to reconsider.

In support of this motion, Mr. ASKE said that if it accorded with the feelings of the majority of the House to pass the bill, in order that the relief asked for should be effectual, it should be passed without any delay. He begged the attention of the House for a few moments, to enable him to explain the character of the bill. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company had been en-

gaged by the Post Office Department for the last twelve years, in the transportation of the great Southern mail. It had performed this duty regularly and satisfactorily, but finding that the situation of the Road was becoming so ruinous that in all probability it could not comply much longer with the requisitions of its contract, it was compelled to undertake the renovation of its condition, and with that object in view, had made arrangements with a company in England to obtain a supply of iron to re-lay it. The object of the bill under consideration, was to extend the time of payment of the duties on the importation of this iron. The bill contemplated no appropriation of public moneys, no diminution of the revenues of the Government, but merely an extension of the time of payment for the period of four years; and in order to insure the regular and punctual discharge of these annual instalments, it authorized the Postmaster General to retain annually, out of the moneys which might be due from the department for mail service to the company, a sufficient amount to meet and discharge their instalments. It would be perceived from this provision, that the Government run no risk of losing any of its just revenue, but on the contrary, it held the payment in its own hands—it became its own paymaster. But in order to remove any uneasiness which might be felt on this head, the bill further provided good and ample security—that such security as by the district judge might be deemed reasonable and satisfactory should be given by the company, for the ultimate discharge of these duties. He (Mr. A.) would observe, in conclusion, that as the provisions of the bill were reasonable, the relief of such a character as would enable the company to discharge its contract for the transportation of the United States mail, and the ultimate payment of duties well secured, he hoped no opposition would be raised to the passage of the bill.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 92, nays 27.

The immediate passage of the bill was urged by Messrs. Stanley, Ashe, and Venable, and opposed by Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and other members from that State. It was finally passed by a vote of yeas 79, nays 72.

The remaining part of the day was occupied in the reception of reports, and the consideration of private business, of little interest to our readers.

### FRIDAY, April 12.—SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial for a reduction in the rates of postage, and for trial of fugitive slaves by jury, and the repeal of all laws which require the people of the free States to support slavery.

Other petitions were presented.

Mr. Benton called up his resolution to subscribe for an analytical index of the laws of the U. States. After remarks on the subject from Messrs. Benton, Underwood, and others, the subject was passed over.

Mr. Dickinson called for the consideration of the deficiency bill.

Mr. Webster wished to continue the proceedings on the subject left unfinished yesterday. It was evident that the subject was now much perplexed by the motion of the Senator from Missouri. He was convinced, after the proceedings of yesterday, that we could not get to a Committee without great delay. He had made an honest effort to comply with the wishes of those who desired a reference to a Committee.

Mr. Clay said we all wanted some practical action. He thought we had better proceed to appoint a committee. It would do no harm and might do good. Whenever the California bill should be taken up, he would pledge himself to move the territorial government as an amendment to it. He assured gentlemen that they would not arrest, tho' they might impede, the appointing of a Committee, nor could they avoid action on the California bill.

Mr. Benton replied, and offered instructions to the Committee, embracing nine additional propositions, which were read for information of the Senate.

Mr. Benton wished to be heard on these subjects. Mr. Dickinson insisted upon his motion to take up the deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dickinson explained at length the state of the patent office structure.

A debate arose between Messrs. Dickinson, Pearce, Hunter, and Foote. Without any conclusion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, during the principal part of the day, was engaged in the consideration of private bills, among which was the Senate bill granting a half pay pension to the widow of Major General Worth. The bill was laid aside for further consideration.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee to investigate the relation and conduct of George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, towards the Galphin claim, reported that the Committee were of opinion that the resolution of the House restricts their inquiry to the relation and conduct of the said George W. Crawford towards that decision, and does not authorize them to inquire whether there was anything unusual or improper in allowing interest on the same, and they